

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 31, 1800.

TOULON, May 6.

LETTERS arrived from Malta in seventeen days state, that the French occupy all the fortifications of that place, and have not abandoned the suburbs. The Neapolitan and English troops that have been landed are not numerous enough to effect a regular siege, and confine themselves to blockading. There are no Russian troops. Those who were sent, stopped only a few days. The French have 4000 men in a condition for service, without reckoning the Maltese who have taken up arms to assist in defence of the place.

It is not true, as has been said, that several inhabitants, and especially the bishop and all the priests, have been forced to quit the city. The French and the inhabitants suffer many privations; but they have subsistence for four months. Medicines are scarce though the number of sick has never been considerable. The place is blockaded from the sea by 27 ships of war.

SUABIA, May 23.

The expedition which the Imperialists have undertaken from Italy against the south of Switzerland, to the canton of Uri, obliges the French to send reinforcements thither from Suabia, to prevent the Imperialists from occupying Switzerland in their rear. From the Grison country, the Austrian troops also penetrate farther into Switzerland.

U L M, May 21.

Our apprehensions of a bombardment of this city by the French have vanished. The French begin to withdraw from their positions in our neighbourhood, and are followed by the Imperialists.

The division of Lorge and other troops have been detached from Moreau's army to reinforce the army of reserve under general Berthier.

The Imperial army in Suabia now amounts to 100,000 men, is particularly strong in cavalry, and has a considerable number of fresh troops.

Evening.—This morning the army has been officially informed, in general orders, that on the 11th inst. our troops had entered Nice, and that on the 13th, Genoa had begun to capitulate.

This day the centre of our army was engaged with the enemy, the advantage being now on one side then on the other. Towards evening the roaring of cannon appeared more distant, which is considered as a favourable sign.

STUTGARD, May 23.

On the 21st, the French had entirely withdrawn from the Blauthal, and not any of them were seen at Blaubeuren on that day.

The position of the Imperial army becomes every day more advantageous—general Kray's manoeuvres having induced the French to withdraw from the environs of Ulm. The corps of prince Hohenlohe approaches from Kammstadt, and menaces their flank.

It appears that the left wing of the French hitherto on the left bank of the Danube, will form itself on the right bank of that river.

GUNZBURG, May 21.

Yesterday morning the French made an attack on the position of the Austrians, with a violent cannonade, towards Solbigen. After several fruitless attempts to penetrate through the Blauthal, the enemy were obliged to retreat about noon, leaving behind them many killed and wounded, and nearly 160 prisoners. The Austrians are again at Eppingen.

From another correspondent.

The French begin to see the impossibility of gaining any advantages over the Imperial army near Ulm; and to-day they have actually retreated a considerable way towards Biberach and Memmingen. General Kray's head quarters, it is thought, will be removed from Ulm to Eppingen, in a few days. The passage between this place and Ulm is entirely open and perfectly secure.

FRANCFORT, May 22.

Letters from Ulm, of the 21st, just received here, state, that the Imperial army is rapidly advancing, closely following the French on their retreat. Several engagements were fought on the 12th and 20th, in the environs of Blaubeuren, which terminated in favour of the Austrians.

B E R N, May 18.

The marching of French troops through the Vallais still continues. Operations will be carried on in that country and through Savoy, against Mount Cenis, at the same time. General Moncey is now with the advance army, and Moutchoisy commands in his room in the interior of Switzerland.

Yesterday the 17th and 20th half brigades of light troops passed through Lucerne, the Imperialists having advanced near Mount St. Gothard. From Holland 4000 men are shortly expected in Switzerland.

The passes of the Grison country, the Luciensteig and Chur, are yet occupied by the Imperialists, where they are in great force.

If Moreau had not obtained possession of so many magazines in Suabia, the French army in Italy would not have been able to subsist.

It is now known, that the principal object of Carnot's journey to general Moreau's head quarters has been to induce him to send ten thousand men to the army of general Berthier.

By the order of Buonaparte, the Russian gen. Harman and the English gen. Don, have been set at liberty.

B E R L I N, May 6.

We have been informed here of the brilliant debut of the French arms in Suabia, and of their reverse in Italy. Our cabinet appears disposed to place limits to the ambitious pretensions of Austria; but is not less uneasy at those which the French republic appear to entertain. The Russian envoy extraordinary had his audience of ceremony to-day. It is remarked that he is much engaged in business with the count de Haugwitz.

The general opinion here is, that the two courts have the intention of intervening as armed mediators for a general peace, and that they will lean to the side from which they shall receive proofs of moderation. It is believed that they wish not Italy to be delivered up to Austria, nor that France shall abuse her old advantages over the Germanic empire. These ideas have a basis which appears to be real; and we have pretty certain advices that the court of Petersburg has proposed to ours the renewal of the ancient ties on the footing of 1793; adding, however, some secret conditions which the general situation of Europe appears to require. Thus do those conjectures, which were formed at the period of the retreat of the Russian troops, begin to be realized.

P A R I S, May 20.

It is said, that general Mack has not been received at the court of Vienna, where he had presented himself. He is entirely disgraced, it is said, for having shewn himself devoted to the party of the archduke Charles, and for having surrendered to gen. Championet.

May 31.

A rumour is in circulation that Madame Buonaparte is going to join her husband at Milan.

Gen. Vandamme has arrived at Paris. He left the army in the best disposition. He is going to command in the departments of ci-devant Belgium, where the English appear to threaten a debarkation.

L O N D O N, May 30.

Paris Journals to the 27th arrived yesterday morning. The Austrians stationed near Franconia are retreating into Franconia. Mannheim capitulated to the French on the 15th: Stuttgart had not been entered by them on the 16th. St. Suzanne, with the left wing of Moreau's army, was, on the 15th, between Musingen and Blaubeuren, about 15 or 20 miles north of the left bank of the Danube, and about the same distance west of Ulm. Moreau and Kray were in the same situation we stated yesterday, each encamped within a few miles of Ulm. The French seem to confine themselves behind the Iller, but we can find no intimation of the "repulse" mentioned in Mr. Wickham's letter, though the Paris Journals have published German accounts of much later dates; and we know, by what they published some weeks ago from those sources, unfavourable to themselves respecting Genoa, that if any reverse had occurred, it would not have been so long concealed. An article from Kempton of the 11th, says, the Austrians concentrated their forces, and repulsed the French at Leutkirch on that day. Probably this is true; but the affair could not be very important, as we find that the heavy baggage, &c. of the Austrians continued retreating through Augsburg on the 15th; and it is said a part of Lecourbe's division entered Kempton on the 13th or 14th. Prince Reuss was retreating by Immentstadt, about twenty miles above Kempton, also on the Iller.

Thus far we keep with Moreau's army which appears to be taking repose. Probably both Kray and Moreau are collecting their strength, and preparing for a great battle, which will decide the fate of Ulm. Reports of such a battle, in which the French were victorious, were circulated in Paris, and yesterday in London, but without foundation. If the report had been true, the Telegraph would have been the first to announce it. If Moreau's object be to wait before Ulm till the Voralberg and the Grisons in his rear are secured, that object seems now to be attained. Bregeus was certainly taken by the French, on the 10th, and Linden has since been taken. Great magazines were found in these places, and at the latter the Austrian Battalion of colonel Williams was destroyed. Bregeus and Linden were taken by French troops coming from the Swiss side of the Rhine, above the

Lake; and as Lecourbe's corps was in Kempton, a junction must have been formed, and a line of communication into Switzerland established for Moreau above the lake. The Austrians were retiring up the Rhine to Mayenfeld.

June 4.

The average price of rice, computed from the returns made for the week ending the 24th day of May, 1800, is thirty-four shillings and seven-pence farthing per cwt.

Wheat has fallen 20 shillings per quarter in Hull market.

The commercial intercourse between Holland and France and this country is increasing daily; our imports include large supplies of potatoes, pork, bacon, beef, wheat, oats, leather, hides, madder, gin, currants, wine, linen, &c. and our exports embrace most articles of our colonial produce, and certain prohibited goods exported by certificate. Considerable quantities of sugar, coffee, calicoes, &c. were on Saturday entered at the custom-house for Antwerp, Calais, Dieppe, Ostend, Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and there are now in the river several vessels for each of these ports.

One hundred and seven runs of potatoes were during the last week received from Holland.

F A L M O U T H, June 1.

The following cutters, which arrived here in the course of last week, have received this evening sealed orders from Plymouth, to proceed to sea to a certain latitude, early to-morrow morning, when they are to open their orders:—Repulse, Dolphin, Speedwell, Greyhound, Falcon, Swan, Rose, and Swallow.

B O S T O N, July 21.

A vessel has arrived at Salem from Gibraltar, which brings accounts to nearly the middle of June. We learn by a gentleman from the former place, that the information by this arrival is, that Massena had made a sortie from Genoa about the 18th of May, and had succeeded in driving the besiegers from before that place with great slaughter. This intelligence is verbal. We have seen a letter brought by the same vessel, addressed to a respectable house in this town, dated the beginning of June, which says, Massena must have surrendered ere this, as by the last accounts he was in the greatest want of provisions.

AGREEABLE INTELLIGENCE.

It is with pleasure we announce that the ship Juno and schooner Vandyke, of this port, and the brig Hannah, of Salem, with their cargoes, lately captured and sent into Halifax, have been released without trial; this information was received by the Nancy, arrived on Saturday last from Halifax.

EFFECT OF THE COW-POX.

We hear that Dr. Waterhouse has received the matter of the Cow-Pox, from England, and that the inoculation of it has succeeded in one of his children. Upwards of thirty thousand persons, of all ages, have passed safely through this disease.

N E W - Y O R K, July 23.

We are happy in being able to assert (says the latest London paper by the Factor) that the appearance of a plentiful crop this year is general over the whole face of the country. The weather has been for some time particularly favourable.

July 24.

Mr. Sartori, the American consul at Rome, who arrived here yesterday, in the Olive from Naples, mentions, that when he left Cadiz, which was on the 12th June, and Algeiras, which was on the 17th no account had been received at either of these places respecting the fall of Genoa.

Captain Laughton was at Cadiz on the 16th June. He made particular and earnest inquiries whilst there respecting the fate of Massena; but could not gather the least information on the subject.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 12.

Hamilton Rowan sailed for Hamburg on Tuesday last.

It is not true, as has been stated, that permission has been granted to Mr. Rowan to return immediately to Ireland. His family will meet him at Hamburg.

The conduct of Mr. Rowan, in America, has been peaceable and exemplary; and he leaves behind him many Americans, who will lament his absence as a friend and as a gentleman.—We wish we could say as much for many of his countrymen.

Lieutenant-colonel Burrows, commandant of the marine corps, has left this city for Washington, where the head quarters of the marines are to be established.

July 19.

Mr. John Shaw, who is the bearer of dispatches to our government from Tunis, arrived here on Thursday evening last, in the ship Liberty, from Lisbon. He arrived at Lisbon the 1st May, after having been driven by bad weather, into several ports of Sicily.

ly and Malta. We are indebted to him for the following

INTERESTING ARTICLES:

The government of Algiers is well affected towards the United States; but the Tunisians have been very impatient for the arrival of the stipulated military stores. Mr. Eaton, our consul there, has, however, prevailed upon them to wait some time longer; and the desire the bey's minister has expressed of obtaining American bottoms to convey grain to Spain, has been an additional motive to this measure.

Though all the states of Barbary (except Morocco) are at war with France, yet the French merchants, resident in Tunis, have not been made slaves of as in Algiers, but are permitted to reside in the factory in full possession of their property. They are not, however, permitted to go out of the factory.

In September, 1798, the Tunisians, with a squadron of 4 cruizers made a descent upon the little island of St. Peters, in the vicinity of Sardinia, and landing in the night, carried off 120 men, and 700 women and children, who were conveyed to Tunis, and consigned to slavery. Don Antonio Porcile, who was one of the prisoners, was dispatched by the bey to Sardinia, to endeavour to procure the ransom. They returned in May 1799, with his father, the count St. Antioch, they being appointed by the king of Sardinia, joint ambassadors to negotiate for this purpose.—They brought with them letters from the Sardinian secretary of state to the consuls of the different European powers, requesting their friendly interference with the bey. By their influence a treaty was concluded, in which the price of ransom was fixed at 500,000 dollars to the bey, and 50,000 to the Sappatappa his minister; and for the payment of this it was stipulated, that the plate of the churches should be pledged. When this treaty was presented to the king of Sardinia, he refused to ratify it, but promised to send to Leghorn to negotiate a loan of the money.

In the meanwhile, the venerable count Porcile, who, at the age of 84 years, thus saw himself forced to undertake this his fifth embassy to Barbary, overcome with distress and anxiety for the ominous appearance of this business, on the event of which depended the liberty of two of his sons and four of his grand-daughters, sunk under the burthen, and expired.

In Nov. 1799, the Sappatappa, by order of the bey, wrote to the different consuls who had witnessed the treaty, that unless the money was paid by the 10th of January ensuing, the prisoners would all be sold at public auction for slaves. The issue of this business has not since been heard.

Encouraged by their first expedition, the Tunisians dispatched another squadron of 7 sail, commanded by the chief of the former, Mohammed Rais, a noted pirate, to the island of Maddalena, on the N. E. coast of Sardinia. Seven hundred of them landed, but were so warmly received that not one of them returned on board.

In September last, Sadi Hassan el Zeri, grand son of Ali Bey who was deposed by the Algerines in 1745, and lineal heir to the throne of Tunis, was put to death for riotous behaviour in the palace, by order of Hamuda Bashaw the present bey.

The brig Hassan Bashaw, which was taken from the Agripes by the French fleet, and by them delivered up to the Spaniards, was taken by the Portuguese on her voyage from Cadiz to Algiers. She now lies at Lisbon, but will be again restored to Spain.

The armed schooner Experiment, captain Maley, in the service of the United States, has taken and sent into the Havana, the sloop Betley, captain Munro, belonging to Charleston, S. C. from the coast of Africa, bound to Havana, (near which port she was taken) with 80 prime slaves on board. We are informed that they consist principally of boys and girls, in good health, and were intended for sale at the Havana.

It is not yet known what will be done with these unfortunate people, as the law, contemplating that the heavy penalties it imposes on those engaged in this inhuman traffic, would effectually put a stop to it, makes no provision for the wretched strangers, after they shall be brought to the United States.

We are sorry to add, from good authority, that great numbers of vessels from different parts of the United States are constantly engaged in this barbarous employment; and that it will require the utmost vigilance of government to abolish a practice so disgraceful to our country.

NAPPER TANDY.

The trial of Napper Tandy came on in the court of King's Bench at Dublin, the 12th May last, when Sir J. Crawford, the British resident at Hamburg, having proved that the prisoner would have sufficient time for taking the benefit of the fugitive bill had he not been arrested, the jury found a verdict of acquittal. The attorney-general of course consented to the withdrawing of all the proceedings against Harvey Morris. They were, however, remanded to prison by the directions of the court. It is understood that Napper Tandy will be tried for high treason, as his present acquittal amounts only to a declaration that he does not come within the force of the act, which adjudged him and the others therein named, to be guilty, unless they surrendered before a determinate time.

The speech delivered by the celebrated pleader Mr. Curran, in defence of Mr. Tandy, is allowed to be a chief *L'œuvre* of forensic eloquence. *Lead paper.*

July 22.

It is reported, that private letters received by the Factor, announce an event of high consequence to Europe. It is, that Russia, Prussia and the French

republic, have associated to oppose the British and Austrians. Our inquiries to trace the source from whence this report originated, have not afforded any satisfactory authority for its belief. The equivocal demeanor of the king of Prussia, and the sudden return of the Russian troops from Italy, are the only circumstances which tend to lessen the improbability of such an occurrence.

July 23.

The *Mercure de France*, a well known periodical work, literary and political, which had existed for upwards of a century, having been suspended since the revolution, is about to be resumed. Lucien Buonaparte, the minister of the interior, has sent round the prospectus to all the departments, recommending it to patronage. The language of it is very remarkable as forming so great a contrast to what we have seen prevalent, and patronized by the government at least in the later times of the revolution. In the literary department it says the object is, "To destroy in modern sentiments and style, the traces of that barbarism which the influence of the 18th Brumaire daily wipes away from our revolutionary laws." In the historical part the greatest fidelity is promised, and it is added, "The conduct of the governments of Europe will some times be criticized in this Historical Register, but they shall never be insulted."

"It shall be the business of the authors to seek in the manners of France, and in the respectful observances recognized by European diplomacy, all those generous ideas, and that character of style, which, by softening men's minds, may accelerate the great work of peace."

July 24.

Arrived this morning, snow Polly, Lake, 45 days from St. Sebastians.

Captain Lake informs, that reports at St. Sebastians stated, that the commissioners had nearly completed the negotiation, and were expected to leave France for the United States early this month.

Respecting the negotiation at Paris, captain Lake's verbal intelligence corresponds with former advices, but cannot be later, at Paris dates to June 2, have been received by the Factor.

Captain Lake brings no intelligence from the seat of war on the Rhine, nor of the situation of Genoa, later than what has already been received by the Factor.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 22.

Dispatches from our envoys at Paris, have reached the secretary of State—they are dated April 18. It is said, they contain an account of our ministers being received in a friendly manner, and that they had entered on the business of the negotiation, in which they had made some progress.

BALTIMORE, July 25.

A letter of the 6th June, from a respectable house in London, to a gentleman in this city, says, "the general opinion is that a peace will immediately take place."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Patrick Taggart to Andrew Elliott, Esq; dated Cowrtab Tallabasse, Creek Nation, June 11, 1800.

"St. Marks was surrendered to Bowles the 20th May last, and by the articles of capitulation between him and the commandant, the latter was permitted to march out, and with difficulty got an escort to see him safe out of the bay. During the siege, Bowles captured two or three vessels laden with provisions and other stores, for the use of the fort, just as they had arrived.

"Since general Bowles got possession of St. Marks, the Indians are flocking to his standard from every quarter—even the prince of this town, immediately after the colonel had gone to the talks at the Tookawatchees, started down to the mischief maker, with many others of the Tallassees, Cussetahs, &c.

"The colonel arrived here the night before last from the Tookawatchees; the chiefs there have taken his talk, and have promised to hold their warriors in readiness to go with him at his call, and aid him with all their might in restoring peace to the nation, reducing the Seminoles and others to obedience, and expelling or taking every mischief maker that comes into their land.

"Bowles' next design is suspected to be against Pensacola, as he has now got not only a strong force, but plenty of provisions and other stores."

Colonel Hawkins, agent general for the United States.

COUNTERFEIT

Fifty dollar notes of the bank of the United States have been detected in Philadelphia within this week past.

July 26.

The subject of duties on goods from the United States was to have been decided in the legislature of Canada on the 20th June. The United States having levied duties on goods from Canada, has called forth this measure, say the accounts from Niagara.

Annapolis, July 30.

The following is extracted from a Paris paper of June 18.

On the 20th May arrived in the road of Havre, the American frigate Portsmouth, captain M'Nell, of 26 twelve-pounders, in 36 days from New-York.—Two officers came ashore near the Battery de la Heve, and were escorted to the city by the soldiers of the post. They went to inform the commandant, that this frigate had been sent to Havre, to wait there for the commissioners, who were negotiating with our government. They received assurances that the French nation, and particularly the inhabitants of Havre, would give them an honourable and hospitable reception.—

They returned on board with a French officer, an interpreter, and a pilot, who were doubtless charged to offer the captain any assistance he might stand in need of; and to make the necessary arrangements for the entry of the frigate. On the officer's going ashore, the Portsmouth fired 15 guns. The batteries returned the salute with 9 guns, which was answered by the Portsmouth with 15 more.—The negotiation is near being honourably terminated for both parties; and, it is expected, the American commissioners will leave this city the latter end of June.

We are requested to insert the following FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

A WRITER under the signature of "By-stander" has stated that "the constitution directs that the electors shall be appointed in such mode as the legislature of each state shall direct.—Consequently any manner of choosing, which the legislature of each state shall direct, is conformable and not contrary to the rights of the people."

When we look deliberately at this broad position, we perceive that, according to this gentleman's political creed, the legislature may take from us and give to themselves the whole power of voting for the electors of president and vice-president—that they may take from us this important privilege and give it to the governor and council, or to the governor alone, or to the council alone, or to any member of the council, or indeed to any man whatever residing either in or out of the state of Maryland. And, according to this writer's fashion of reasoning, because the legislature may do any of these acts, they, therefore, ought to do some one of them, and that the doing of any of them will not at all affect the rights of the people; and because the legislature may take to themselves all our rights of suffrage, those rights would therefore be as effectually preserved, as if they were in our own hands; and because the legislature may take from us those rights and may give them to a private individual, such deprivation of privilege is therefore not contrary to; but conformable to the rights of the people. He has somehow or other persuaded himself to consider power and right as convertible terms, and that whatever a legislature may do, they are justifiable in doing. For the present, let the mere statement of this kind of reasoning be its own refutation. Hereafter it may be a subject of very extensive and very serious discussion. At this time we have only to inquire whether the governor and council ought to convene the general assembly.

As the advocates of this call urge the necessity of it for the purpose of vesting in the legislature the power of appointing the electors of the president and vice-president, let us inquire whether the present general assembly, if convened, would be competent to the making of this appointment.

By the law of congress the electors must be appointed within thirty-four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December. By the constitution of Maryland the present legislature will not be in existence at any time within such period of thirty-four days, as the election of the new house of delegates will be on the first Monday of October. It is hence evident to demonstration, that as the present general assembly will not and can not be in session at any time within the aforementioned period of thirty-four days, they of course, cannot and will not have the power of appointing the electors of president and vice-president. This then being the case, the legislature, when assembled, would discover it, and the governor and council, I can easily imagine, have already perceived it.

If, therefore, the executive possessed, as they must be, of this opinion, should convene the present general assembly, their intention would necessarily be to vest the powers of suffrage either in the next legislature, or in the governor and council, or in some private individuals.

As such a call could not be but with a view to the great party object—As it could not be but for the sole purpose of securing with absolute certainty, all the votes of Maryland, it is presumable, that that mode would be adopted which would with absolute certainty, secure their object, and that they would not, after going so far, leave any thing at risk. I am the more disposed to entertain this persuasion, because it is a truth, confirmed by universal experience, that when a set of men act avowedly upon party-principles, and for a declared party-object, they do not hesitate about the means of accomplishing their purpose, but dare to do whatever will effectually attain their ultimate end; and because certain leading administration-partisans assert and effect to believe that it is perfectly immaterial to the people, what mode of election is directed by the legislature, and that their rights are equally preserved, whether their privilege of voting be in their own hands or in the hands of others.

If the executive should then lend themselves to this party-arrangement; and if the legislature, when assembled, should be base enough to be the organs of such a faction, what course of proceeding would they probably pursue.

It would at once occur to the administration-majority in the legislature, that if these powers of suffrage should be given to the next general assembly, the people of Maryland, glowing with indignation at such an outrage upon their favourite privilege, would, at the ensuing election, elect delegates of different principles, who, of course, would unquestionably frustrate the great object of such their party-machinations. They would, therefore, from this apprehension, not expose their project upon such a precarious sea. They would perceive their perfect safety, to an absolute certainty, in giving these pow-

A DAILY PAPER.

Will be published in the City of Washington, on the first day of the next session of Congress, a daily paper, under the title of

The Washington Advertiser.

CONDITIONS:

I. IT will be published daily during the session of Congress; and during the recess, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The most judicious arrangements will be made to forward it to subscribers with the utmost regularity and dispatch.

II. It will be printed on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, with an elegant new type.

III. No industry and application of talents will be spared in the editorial and mechanical departments, to render it interesting to the judgment and agreeable to the eye.

IV. The price will be five dollars per annum, to be paid punctually on the first day of June annually; and as the editors pledge themselves to comply rigorously with the three preceding articles, they will exact as strict a compliance with the fourth.

The critical situation in which our country is placed, and the difficulty of keeping the barque in which every thing dear to Americans is freighted, between the "Scylla and Charybdis" which threaten it, must at this time peculiarly engage the attention of our countrymen. Newspapers are necessarily sought for, if not as the most correct, at least as the most early source of information; and the Washington Advertiser, from being a diligent vehicle of the proceedings of Congress and such official publications as government may deem it proper to make, and from having an active correspondent and proprietor in a sea-port where foreign vessels are daily arriving, holds out advantages to the public, equal at least, to any other paper on the continent. On this ground, it looks up to a liberal community for support.

BROWN & SNOWDEN.

Subscriptions will be received by the printers hereof.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-third day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, 1800.

ELISABETH CARTWRIGHT.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of October next.

VALENTINE ARNETT, Annapolis.

Elizabeth Ball, Nicholas Brewer, John R. Bryce, Annapolis.

The Clerk of the General Court, Jeremiah Chase, (2), John Callahan, (2), Richard Chase, John Caruthers, William Caldwell, care of Hugh Maguire, Annapolis.

Allen Duckett, Jesse Dewees, Dawson & Co. H. C. D'Wierhagen, Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.

Capt. William Fairfield, (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn, (4), John M. Gant, (2), Lovlis Gorge, John Gibbon, Annapolis; John Groves, West river; Gardner & Bowling, (2), Magruder's ferry.

Alexander Contee Hanson, Nicholas Harwood, major Philip Hammond, care of Baruch Fowler, John Hambleton, William Hammond, Samuel Harvey Howard, James Hunter, capt. Wm. Hanson, Annapolis; Dr. William Handy, (2), care of the rev. Henry Moscrop, London-town; Thomas Hobbs, sen. Anne-Arundel county.

The Judges of the General Court, Henry Johnson, Annapolis; Mrs. Johnson, at Mr. Ogle's, Bell-Air; Horatio Johnson, near Elk-Ridge Landing.

John Linvill, Annapolis.

Alexander C. Magruder, William M'Mechen, Andrew Murdoch, Annapolis; William Middleton, Pool's Island.

Richard Owings, Anne-Arundel county.

Allen Ogen, Annapolis.

Ridgely & Evans, Dr. Wm. Rogers, Sarah Reamer, Eliza Retallick, care of Dr. Harwood, Rezin Rowles, Richard Rawlings, Annapolis; Gaffaway Rawlings, near Annapolis.

Becky Severe, Robert Smith, Richard Soderstrom, Annapolis; John Snowden, Caleb Sappington, Wm. Sifton, Anne-Arundel county.

Mary Wilmer, James West, William B. Wood, Gideon White, (2), Charles Waters, care of John Randall, Annapolis; Richard Waters, Ruth Watkins, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

Persons sending for any of the above letters are requested, at the same time, to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

July 1, 1800.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally ascertained, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix.

July 8, 1800.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for ready money, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 14th day of August next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the place formerly belonging to HENRY RIDGELY, on the Head of Maguhy river,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of HENRY RIDGELY, deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

RACHEL RIDGELY, Administratrix.

July 12, 1800.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, to meet at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the said city, on the 1st instant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby request all those who have claims against the estate to exhibit them to me before the 1st day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the assets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims against the estate be ascertained. It is earnestly hoped that all those to whom the estate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator.

Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

Near Randall and Dobbin's Mill.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the first Tuesday in August next, at my dwelling plantation,

ALL my lands, negroes, horses, cattle, plantation and household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

WHEREAS my wife MARY CHANEY has, without any provocation, eloped from me, this is to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts that she contracts.

THOMAS CHANEY.

July 14, 1800.

THE subscriber, after having in vain made personal applications to many of his debtors, without any success, once more calls upon all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, or in such proportions as are convenient for them at this time; he admonishes them to take particular notice of this call, and not reduce him to the disagreeable necessity of taking more rigorous measures with his old friends, for whom he has the highest estimation, and whose support, when he kept tavern, he takes this opportunity to acknowledge, with the most lively gratitude; he will very much regret that his own wants, (which are very pressing) with the neglect of others, should finally compel him to break with them, he therefore entreats them to come forward and pay what sums (if ever so small) may be in their power. Those who have shewn no disposition to come to a settlement will be sued next fall court, unless they come forward before.

JAMES WHARFE,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, at the lowest rates, at his house opposite the Governor's,

A quantity of coarse linens, Britannias, platillas, Morlaix, these articles will be sold very cheap for cash, by the package or piece. Also,

A quantity of sound old Medoc claret, in boxes, fit for the warm season, excellent cherry bounce in quantities, not less than ten gallons, and a few barrels of herrings and shad. All these articles will be sold remarkably low for cash.

J. W.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, State of Maryland, in November last, a negro man named NACE, about 44 years old, slender made, with stout legs, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look, thick upper lip; his clothing unknown, as he will change them; he is supposed to be about Annapolis. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ELISHA BERRY.

TAKEN up as a tray by the subscriber, living near the Poplar Spring, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, has no perceivable brand, has his ears foxed, about nine years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, paces, trots and canters. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

July 14, 1800.

RACHEL SHIPLEY.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe; he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osanbrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me.

HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

ers, either to the governor and council, or to certain private individuals. Either, according to their doctrine, may be done with propriety. But, for the sake of decency, they would, I trust, deem it expedient to transfer these important powers, not to private individuals, but to the executive. In the event then of such a call, the right of suffrage of the people of Maryland, would, probably be given to the governor and council. It thence results, that if the executive should convene the present legislature, their sole object would be to get into their own hands, and under their own absolute control, those essential privileges of the people, which they have hitherto happily enjoyed, and which they have not in any instance abused. Thus it must appear to our executive; and this, and other views of the subject, will, I trust, from a principle of delicacy, and from other nobler motives, restrain them from such an unprecedented proceeding. In all the praise of a Marylander, I, with the greatest confidence, indulge the pleasing persuasion, that our executive will, at this juncture, be as dignified and as correct as the governor of New-York, who, upon an application precisely similar, replied, that although he heartily and cordially concurred with them in their contemplated object, yet he could not allow himself to convert the great executive authority of the government into a mere instrument of party. And knowing himself to be the chief magistrate of a powerful and respectable state, inhabited by people of various political sentiments, he could not suffer himself to be an organ of the will and pleasure of any one party.

A VOTER.

ERRATA.

In Mr. Duval's Address in our last.

1st column, 16th line from the bottom, for 'ascertained' read 'entertained.'

3d column, 8th line from the bottom, for 'the of' read 'of the.'

4th column, 9th line of 2d paragraph, for 'the policy' read 'her policy.'

5th column, 9th line from the bottom, for 'mutual' read 'neutral.'

2d line of last paragraph but one, for '22,650' read '28,650.'

* A continuation of Mr. Duval's Address in our next.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

To be SOLD, for CASH, by the subscriber, on Friday the 15th day of August next, at the dwelling of the late JOHN PINDEL.

SUNDY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, if that day is not fair, the first fair day, Sunday excepted.

SAMUEL WARD.

July 22, 1800.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Port-Tobacco, July 1st, 1800, which, if not taken up, will be sent to the General Post-Office.

JOHN CLEMENTS, of Francis.

Benjamin Davis,

James Dunnington.

Margaret Powke.

Joseph Green,

William Green,

Benjamin Gray.

Tabetha Hudson,

William Hall.

Mary S. Jones.

James Lewis.

Julia Melford, 2.

Benjamin Marshall.

Blender Smallwood.

Philip Wedding,

James Waters,

Ignatius Willis,

John Williams,

Col. Francis Ware.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muslin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward.

JAMES HEIGHE.

Chilvert county, July 22, 1800.

RAN away a few days past, a negro man named JEM, he is luffy yellow fellow, about twenty-eight years of age. Any person who will deliver him to me shall be paid TWELVE DOLLARS.

BENNETT DARNALL.

July 24, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore.

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swells, chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheumatism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary McCrae, wife of Mr. George McCrae, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand persons of all ages, within nine months past, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one, more so.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and restoring lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Whoopings,
Shortness of breath,	Congested phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venereal complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White*.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by addressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain silver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the most reduced price.

N. B. Highest price given for old silver.

In CHANCERY, July 1, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of HENRY GASSAWAY, of Anne Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the said Henry Gassaway being known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been at the time of passing the said act, a citizen of this state, and of the United States, and the said Henry Gassaway, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Henry Gassaway, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, before the last day of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the eighteenth day of August next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Henry Gassaway's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 1st day of August next,

THE subscriber's plantation, whereon he now dwelleth, within one mile and a half of Upper-Marlborough, sixteen of the Federal City, and sixteen to Alexandria, supposed to contain 345 acres; there are on the premises, a very convenient house, with all the necessary buildings, in good repair, a new and well enclosed yard and garden, with a variety of excellent fruit of almost every kind, two valuable meadows, and a sufficiency of timber and wood to support the land. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase may first view the property. The terms of sale are, one third of the money, with interest, to be paid on the first day of December next, one third, with interest on the whole, on the first day of October, 1801, and the balance on the first day of October, 1802. Bonds, with good security, will be required. On the same day, and on the same terms as above, will be offered for sale, a lot containing 15 acres, more or less, on which is erected one of the best fixed distilleries probably in this state, with stills and every thing necessary to commence the business immediately.

W^g COLMORE BEANS.

P. S. I will treat privately for the above property at any time before the day of Sale.
Prince-George's county, Maryland,
May 27, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 31st day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

To the VOTERS of ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens,

BY the advice and recommendation of a number of respectable inhabitants of this county, I offer myself a candidate for your suffrages, as one of your representatives in the next general assembly; should I, through your favour, have the honour of being elected, you may depend that I will exert every ability I possess to promote the peace and prosperity of the state in general, and this county in particular,

And am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of October last, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, smooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, speaks low and rather hoarse; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarse short coat with metal buttons, old breeches, osabrig shirt, and a patch coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nanken breeches, mixed worsted stockings, and hall boots; he professes to be a Methodist, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, West river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miss Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off said fellow at their peril.
T. G.
March 7, 1800.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.